Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865. Vol 38: No. 15.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

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JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april7:65-1y.

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August 19th, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House."—Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.—Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

KIMEELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. K. MINNICK, JR.

DENTIST, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

UNION HOTEL,
VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor,
West Pitt street, Bedford Pa., (formerly the Globe Hotel.) The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, Pa.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jun6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. RUPP.....C. E. SHANNON.....F. BENRDICT.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford hotel, Bedford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Hopewell, Bedford County. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. apr64-3m.

THE STUMP ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - $120,000.

Development Fund $21,000

120,000 Shares, par value $1

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

PRESIDENT,
WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
DIRECTORS,
Hon. T. B. Shannon, M. C., California.
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, Pa.
Hon. Samuel Davis, Bedford, Pa.
J. M. Shoemaker, " "
G. W. Rupp, " "

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following tracts: 1st. That valuable island, known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," is situate but a few rods above the lower island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c. Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great oil belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.

The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches of land about 5¼ miles above the upper island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engine, derrick, building, &c., &c., and well bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil, but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company" owns the *whole* interest in well, fixtures and land, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this company is all *practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams, will bear testimony that we have more *practical* boring surface than many of the 300 acre tracts contain.

In addition to this, our basis will compare favorably, with the large majority of Companies, whose Capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously.

Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock, must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford Penn'a.; at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of Stocks, at $1.00 per share.
Feb. 10, 1865.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Shavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

A LECTERE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published in a Sealed-Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity. resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D,, Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a postage paid envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

MASTER'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Catharine Wolford, Widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased,
vs.
James Logue.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 107, November Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to Review Judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1850.

WHEREAS, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, Judgment was entered against the Defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said Defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and cost) being for the purchase money for certain Real Estate; and whereas at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said Judgment, Debt, Interest, and Cost; now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of APRIL, next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described

TWO TRACTS OF
VALUABLE FARM LAND,

with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, to wit: All that certain real estate and tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO, All that other tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches more or less; the same being part of the real estate, devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, dec'd, for and during her natural life, as by his last will and testament. Recorded in Will Book No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office, at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known an day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
Master in Chancery.

Bedford, March 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Rininger lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six (6) children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa; Joseph Rininger. in Cedar county, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Etlen Rininger, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, all of who are minor's and have for their Guardian (*ad litem*) William Clark; that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas Blackburn, John Ake and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on MONDAY the 17th day of APRIL, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and eight acres and one fourth, with double log house, stable, spring house, &c., thereon, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John H. Werts and others, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, 1865, at one o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are: 1. Mary Annwife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.; 2. Sophia wife of John H. Wertz, of Harison townsrhip; 3. Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township; 4. Catharine, wife of Peter Aaron, of Venango county; 5. Hester, wife of Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township; 6. The issue of Sarah, a deceased daughter, to wit: 1. Elizabeth Miller, of Bedford township; 2. Susan, wife of George Leydig, of Londonderry township, and 3. John S. Miller, of Harrison township

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WEISEL, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, to wit:

All that tract of land now in possession of JOHN WENTZ, situate on the Johnstown Road, about 3 miles from Pleasantville, containing

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Acres

and 21 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with Dwelling House and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine Locust, Chestnut and other valuable Timber. Also, there will be sold

On FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL,

On the premises, in the same township, one other tract, containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-one Acres,

and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the Mansion Property of said deceased, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence; and the balance of the tract is well covered with White Pine, Oak and other valuable Timber. There is also a good Log Dwelling House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water and there is an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are Patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES, } Executors.

marl1

Headquarters of Prov. Mar., 1, 6th Dis. Pa.
Chambersburg Feb. 27, 1865.

DRAFTED MEN who enlist after they are drafted are considered as DESERTERS from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether or not they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistments.

GEO. EYSTER,
mar17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

J. ALSIP & SON
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE PETTIBONE LINEAGE.

From the April Atlantic Monthly.

My name is Esek Pettibone, and I wish to affirm in the outset that it is a good thing to be well born. In thus connecting the mention of my name with a positive statement, I am not unaware that a catastrophe lies coiled up in the juxtaposition. But I cannot help writing plainly that I am still in favor of a distinguished family-tree. *Esto perpetua!* To have somebody for a great grand-father that was somebody is exciting. To be able to look on long lines of ancestry that were rich, but respectable, seems decorous but all right. The present Earl of Warwick, I think, must have an idea that strict justice has been done him in the way of being launched properly into the world. I saw the Duke of Newcastle once, and as the farmer in Conway described Mount Washington, I thought the duke felt a propensity to "hunch up some." Somehow it is pleasant to look down on the crowd and have a conscious right to do so.

Left an orphan at the tender age of four years, having no brothers or sisters to prop me round with young affections and sympathies, I fell into three pairs of hands, excellent in their way, but peculiar. Patience, Eunice, and Mary Ann Pettibone were my aunts on my father's side. All my mother's relations kept shady when the lonely orphan looked about for protection; but Patience Pettibone, in her stately way, said,—"The boy belongs to a good family, and he shall never want while his three aunts can support him." So I went to live with my plain, but benignant protectors, in the state of New Hampshire.

During my boyhood, the best-drilled lesson that fell to my keeping was this: "Respect yourself. We come of more than ordinary parentage. Superior blood was probably concerned in getting up the Pettibones. Hold your head erect, and some day you shall have proof of your high lineage."

I remember once, on being told that I must not share my juvenile sports with the butcher's three little beings, I begged to know why not. Aunt Eunice looked at Patience, and Mary Ann knew what she meant.

"My child," slowly murmured the eldest sister, "our family no doubt came of a very old stock; perhaps we belong to the nobility. Our ancestors, it is thought, came over laden with honors, and no doubt were embarrassed with riches, though the latter importation has dwindled in the lapse of years. Respect yourself, and when you grow up you will not regret that your old and careful aunt did not wish you to play with butchers' offspring."

I felt mortified that I had ever had a desire to "knuckle up" with any but kings' sons or sultans' little boys. I longed to be among my equals in the urchin line, and fly my kite with only high-born youngsters.

Thus I lived in a constant scene of self-enchantment on the part of the sisters, who assumed all the part and feeling that properly belong to ladies of quality. Patrimonial splendor to come danced before their dim eyes; and handsome settlements, gay equipages, and a general grandeur of some sort loomed up in the future for the American branch of the house of Pettibone.

It was a life of opulent self-delusion, which my aunts were never tired of nursing; and I was too young to doubt the reality of it. All the members of our little household held up their heads, as if each said, in so many words, "There is no original sin in our composition, whatever of that commodity there may be mixed up with the common clay of Snowborough."

Aunt Patience was a star, and dwelt apart. Aunt Eunice looked at her through a determined pair of spectacles, and worshipped while she gazed. The youngest sister lived in a dreamy state of honors to come, and had constant zoological visions of lions, griffins and unicorns, drawn and quartered in every possible style known to the Herald's college. The Rev. Hebrew Bullet, who used to drop in quite often and drink several compulsory glasses of home made wide, encouraged his three parishioners in their aristocratic notions, and extolled them for what he called their "stooping down to every-day life." He differed with the ladies of our house only on one point. He contended that the unicorn of the Bible and the rhinoceros of to-day were one and the same animal. My aunts held a different opinion.

In the sleeping-room of my aunt Patience reposed a trunk. Often during my childish years I longed to lift the lid and spy among its contents, the treasures my young fancy conjured up as lying there in state. I dared not ask to have the cover raised for my gratification, as I had often been told I was "too little" to estimate aright what the armorial box contained. "When you grow up, you shall see the inside of it," Aunt Mary Ann used to say to me; and so I wondered, and wished, but all in vain. I must have the virtue of years before I could view the treasures of past magnificence, so long entombed in that wooden sarcoghagus. Once I saw the faded sisters bending over the trunk together, and, as I thought, embalming something in camphor. Curiosity impelled me to linger, but, under some pretext, I was nodded out of the room.

Although my kinswomen's means were far from ample, they determined that Swiftmouth college should have the distinction of calling me one of her sons, and accordingly I was in due time sent for preparation to a neighboring academy. Years of study and hard fare in country boarding-houses told upon my self-importance as the descendant of a great Englishman, notwithstanding all my letters from the honored three came freighted with counsel to "respect myself and keep up the dignity of the family." Growing up man forgets good counsel. The Arcadia of respectability is apt to give place to the levity of football and other low-toned accomplishments. The book of life, at that period, opens readily at fun and frolic, and the insignia of greatness give the school boy no envious pangs.

I was nineteen when I entered the hoary halls of Swiftmouth. I call them hoary, because they had been built more than fifty years. To me they seemed uncommonly hoary, and I snuffed antiquity in the dusty purlieus. I now began to study, in good earnest, the wisdom of the past. I saw clearly the value of dead men and mouldy precepts, especially if the former had been entombed a thousand years, and if the latter were well done in sounding Greek and Latin. I began to reverence royal lines of deceased monarchs, and longed to connect my own name, now growing into college popularity, with some far-off mighty one who had ruled in pomp and luxury his obsequious people. The trunk in Snowborough troubled my dreams. In that receptacle still slept the proof of our family distinction. "I will go," quoth I, "to the home of my aunts next vacation and there learn how we became mighty, and discover precisely why we don't practice to-day our inherited claims to glory."

I went to Snowborough. Aunt patience was now anxious to lay before her impatient nephew the proof he burned to behold. But first she must explain. All the old family documents and letters were, no doubt, destroyed in the great fire of '98, as nothing in the shape of parchment or paper implying nobility had ever been discovered in Snowborough, or elsewhere. But—there had been preserved, for many years, a suit of imperial clothes, that had been worn by their great-grandfather in England, and, no doubt, in the New World also. These garments had been carefully watched and guarded; for were they not the proof that their owner belonged to a station in life, second, if second at all, to the royal court of King George itself? Precious casket, into which I was soon to have the privilege of gazing! Through how many long years these fond, foolish virgins had lighted their unflickering lamps of expectation and hope at this cherished old shrine!

I was now on my way to the family repository of all our greatness. I went up stairs "on the jump." We all knelt down before the well-preserved box; and my proud aunt Patience, in a somewhat reverent manner, turned the key. My heart,—I am not ashamed to confess it now, although it is forty years since the quartette, in search of family honors, were on their knees that summer afternoon in Snowborough,—my heart beat high. I was about to look on that which might be a duke's or an earl's regalia. And I was descended from the owner in a direct line? I had lately been reading Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"; and I remembered, there before the trunk, these lines,—

"O sacred receptacle of my joys,
"Sweet cell of virtue and nobility!"

The lid went up, and the sisters began to unroll the precious garments, which seemed all enshrined in aromatic gums and spices. The order of that interior lives with me to this day; and I grow feint with the memory of memory of that hour. With pious precision the clothes were uncovered, and at last the whole suit was laid before my expectant eyes.

Reader! I am an old man now, and have not long to walk this planet. But, whatever dreadful shock may be in reserve for my declining years, I am certain I can bear it; for I went through that scene at Snowborough, and still live!

When the garments were fully displayed, all the aunts looked at me. I had been to college; I had studied Burke's "Peerage;" I had been once to New York. Perhaps I could immediately name the exact station in noble British life to which that suit of clothes belonged. I could; I saw it all at a glance. I grew flustered and pale. I dared not look my poor deluded female relatives in the face.

"What rank in the peerage do these gold-laced garments and big buttons betoken?" cried all three.

"It is a suit of servant's livery!" gasped I, and fell back with a shudder.

That evening after the sun had gone down, we buried those hateful garments in a ditch at the bottom of the garden. Rest there perturbed body-coat, yellow trousers, brown gaiters, and all!

"Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate ye."

A LETTER FROM MR. COBDEN.

The subjoined letter, from one of the eminent friends of this country in England to our minister at Copenhagen, though not intended for publication, is so suggestive, particularly at this moment—even more so now than when it was first written—that having been permitted to publish it by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, we are confident that it will greatly interest our readers. The opinion expressed of American politics by such men as Cobden, Bright and Mill, whose concern for our prosperity cannot be doubted, ought not in any case to be regarded as intrusive, or to be received but with respect.

"Midhurst, 5th February, 1865.

"My dear friend: I duly received your letter of the 12th December. Ever since I have been an invalid, not having left the house for more than two months. I was imprudent in going at so late a season to address my constituents in the North, and was unfortunate in being obliged to speak, not only for myself but for Mr. Bright, who was prevented from being present by the death of his son. But I am better now, though not well enough to be at my post at the opening of the session. I must wait for fine weather.

"I congratulate you on the course which events have taken in your country during the last few months. It seems to me that there are unmistakable signs of exhaustion in the Confederacy, and it would not be rash to predict now that the famous 'ninety days' will witness very decisive events in the progress of the war. Jeff. Davis rules in Richmond, but the federal armies control his dominions. I hold a theory that in these times, when armies require vast appliances of mechanical resources, and when they are so much larger than in olden days, it is impossible to carry on war without the base of large cities. If the seaports be taken and Lee be obliged to evacuate Richmond, there will not be a town left in the Confederacy with twenty thousand white inhabitants. It will be impossible to maintain permanently large armies in the interior of the slave states, amid scattered plantations and unpaved villages. You cannot, in such circumstances, concentrate the means of subsistence or furnish the necessary equipment for an army. I expect, therefore, to see the loss of the large towns lead to a dispersion of the Southern armies. I have sometimes speculated on what course Lee will take if obliged to abandon his position at Richmond. I have my doubts whether he will continue the struggle beyond the borders of his native state. However, all these are speculations, which a few months will dispose of. I pray Heaven we may soon see the termination of this terrible war.

"I observe what you say about Confederate agents having found encouragement in Europe. I can easily believe this. If the South caves in, there will be a fierce resentment felt by the leaders towards those potentates or ministers in Europe who have deluded them to their ruin, and I should not be surprised to hear some secrets disclosed, in consequence, of an interesting kind. Democracy has discovered how very few friends it has in Europe among the ruling class. It has at the same time discovered its own strength, and what is more, this has been also discovered by the aristocracies and absolutisms of the old world. So that I think you are more safe than ever against the risks of intervention from this side of the Atlantic. Besides, you must not forget that the working class of England, who will not always without direct political power, have in spite of their sufferings and the attempts made to mislead them, adhered nobly to the cause of civilization and freedom.

"You will have task sufficient to employ all your energies at home in bringing your finances into order. There is a dreadful want of capacity at your head in questions of political economy—you seem now to be in the same state of ignorance as that from which we began to emerge forty years ago. The labors of Huskisson, Peel and Gladstone seem never to have been heard of by Messrs.——& Co.—Depend on it that, as there is no loyal road to learning, so there is no republican path to prosperity. You must follow the beaten track of experience. Debt is debt, whether on the west or east of the Atlantic, and it can be paid only by prudence and economy, and a wise distribution of its burden. * * * *

"Yours, very truly, R. COBDEN.

"Hon. B. R. Wood."

Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District Penna., *Chambersburg, March* 23, 1865.

The following Opinion of the Attorney General of the United State is published for the information of the people of this District.

GEO. EYESTER,
Capt. & Provost Marshal 16th Dist. Pa.

OPINION.

Attorney General's Office, March 15, '65.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, *Secretary of War:*—Sir: Upon the 14th section of the Act, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment); and is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Board of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

You, in your letter of the 12th of March, ask my opinion on the following points:

First. As to the meaning of the words "actual residence," as employed in the above section, and the proper mode, according to law, of determining the actual residence of men offering as recruits?

Second. Where the "actual residence" of the recruit is in one sub-district, and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the credit be given?

Third. In cases where the recruit has no legal domicil or actual residence in any enrollment sub-district, shall be credited to the sub-district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his locality?

I. The figures of the above questions may be divided into two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.

2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.

3. A residence once acquired remains until another is acquired.

4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he requires another.

5. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.

5 Adults reside at the place of their dwelling. A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.

7. In every county there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect to remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may invite, or fancy dictate.—Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and gives such instructions as will enable the Boards of Enrollment and Mustering officers to ascertain the facts, and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases, the affidavit of the enrolled man would determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact, their places of residence the rules to be prescribed should admit of counter proof.

II. My opinion is, that where the actual residence is in one sub-district, and the man is enrolled in a different sub-district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, and to the ward, township precinct or other enrollment sub-district, for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or where recruits not enrolled, are to be credited. In order that the credit may be made according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled. The words of the section, "and where such persons were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than the place of enrollment.—Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to place of credit. This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parenthesis, just following those above quoted, to wit: ("if liable to enrollment.")

III. Nothing else appearing, it must be taken for granted that the actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly. If, however, it should be made to appear though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case credit must be given under the law, or according to the rule in force before and independently of this Act.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
JAMES SPEED,
april7-1t *Attorney General.*

Magnetism in Paris.—At the Cirque Napoleon in Paris, two brothers, possessing the lucky patronymic "Bonheur," magnetize each other with marvelous results. The brothers appear, followed by a page, exquisitely costumed a la Regence, whose rosy cheeks betray her sex. The elder Bonheur magnetizes the younger. The somnambulist then reads visiting cards in sealed envelopes, deciphers minute figures concealed beneath heaps of paper, and finally tells the number engraved on the inner case of your watch. The elder Bonheur descends from his dais, and you whisper the name of a well known character in his ear; the somnambulist instantly rises, walks straightway to a black board previously arranged by the fair page, and his eyes undoubtedly bandaged, he sketches with white chalk a cleverly done outline of the personage whose name you have given to the magnetiser. Victor Emanual, Lamartine, Alexandre Dumas successively appeared on the magic board, and were undoubtedly well done.—Mayerbeer was the only failure; but it will be remembered that his expression was extremely difficult to seize at any time. There is no visible communication between the magnetizer and the somnambulist.

The Farm and Garden.

Cheese-making.—A writer in the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* says:—"As one feeling an interest in the productions of P

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

RICHMOND IS FALLEN!

The dawn of Monday morning saw the solution of the mighty question which has for four years been under the discussion of the sword by the two greatest armies which have fought anywhere on the globe for the last fifty years. In the early hours of the day the flag of the Union was borne victoriously into the rebel capital and citidel which has so withstood and defied the utmost power of our arms. The great rebel army had been driven from its works and trenches in front of Petersburg, had been forced from the fortifications around Richmond, and was flying, in route, and dismay, for the mountains and the plains, where it would but meet new and fresh forces prepared to effect its utter demolition. We may imagine from the feelings of the spectators at this distance, and all over the land, what were those of the actors on the spot—with what enthusiasm the whole of the veteran Army of the Potomac saw that the long-sought prize was gained—that their their struggle was crowned with success, and that the hour of final triumph and peace would soon be theirs and their country's.

The operation which has thus grandly terminated the great campaign which opened in July, 1861, was commenced on Wednesday morning the 29th ult., and thus lasted through just five days. During the last three of these days there was fierce, bloody, continuous fighting, whose success is shown not only in the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, but in the thwarting of the enemy at every position, and in the vast captures of prisoners and guns.

If the whole of Lee's force could not withstand Grant behind the tremendous works which they had been for four years in construction and perfection, how can this miserable remnant withstand him even for a day in the open field? When they learn of the fall of their capital, they will give up the cause as lost and will fight no more, while such forces at may still attempt to cohere will be scattered to the winds by the cavalry of Sheridan. Such is now the wrecked and hopeless condition of Lee's army and the Southern Confederacy.

It only remains now for Sherman to scatter the chaff under Johnson, and we will have an end of this whole rebel military power.

It has been a long and desperate struggle for Richmond' and it will be forever memorable in the annals of the Union, as well as in the history of the war. The many officers, who have led the various armies—McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Pope, Meade and, finally, Grant—the different routes taken to the rebel capital, the various circumstances and vast sacrificees of the successive efforts—the great number of gigantic battles—all pass before the mind, as they have previously sunk deeply into the hearts and fortunes of the nation.

To the veteran and grand Army of the Potomac, which has thus crowned its labors in triumph and covered itself with glory, the nation gives boundless honor. Its great heroism, its great character, will make it and its deeds immortal. To all its commanders be honor. And to the great leader and chief who has directed and secured its triumphs, the people and history accord honor forever.

THE POOR HOUSE REPORT AGAIN.

In a former issue, attention was called to the vague and unsatisfactory manner of making out the Poor House report, and as it is of interest to most of our readers, we allude to it again, in the hopes of inducing such a scrutiny into the subject, as will tend to accomplish the reforms so loudly called for—

We have no doubt that the report of the treasurer is correct as far as it goes. Its discrepancies we have already noticed. Personally we have the highest respect for, and fullest confidence in Mr. Blymyre, and have only called attention to his part of the report, in the hope that improvement might be suggested. But there is a screw loose somehow. Not being acquainted with the business routine of the establishment, we don't intend to blame any particular person; but we do know that some one has come short of his duty. No one seems to take cognizance of the outstanding debts of the Poor House. They are not reported at all. It must be somebody's duty; and no complete and satisfactory report can be made without them. It is also absolutely necessary that the receipts and expenditures of each year should be kept separate. Every cent of debit and credit should be clearly set forth in its proper year, month and day. If the auditors, directors and clerks are not able to make out such a report they had better resign their position. We do not pretend to know whether they are incompetent or unwilling to make a plain statement. It must be one or the other. If they are unwilling to state the whole case, it must be because there has been such culpable mismanagement and neglect that they are afraid to let it be known. We think it most charitable to suppose that they have done the best they could, and therefore take the result of their effort as the best evidence that the interests of the county require that they should be relieved, from duties they are so palpably unfit to discharge, at the very earliest opportunity.

The Steward's report seems, at first sight to balance very nicely, but on a little examination we find that he sold 151¾ bushels of wheat, 4 3½ bushels of rye, 4 bushels of corn and 2 bu shels of buckwheat. These at the prices for which grain has been selling during the past year should have brought $439 97; according to the report he has only received for grain and flour sold, $146 95 leaving $293 02 unaccounted for: yet the directors under their hands and seals certify that the report is correct.—Truly their ideas of correctness must be rather vague, when such glaring errors can pass unnoticed. These discrepancies appear in the report as it is. We have not chosen to discuss what *might* appear. We have nothing to do with wood hauling &c., discussed by the public: we are fully satisfied however, that irrespective of these matters, there is not only plenty of room, but great need, for improvement and reform in the management of the Poor House affairs.

SUCCESS OF THE 7-30 LOAN.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during *forty-three days* they subscribed and paid the cash down for *one hundred and sixty-one million collars* of the 7.30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—Harper's Monthly for April has been received, and contains as usual a large assortment of fine literary productions, nearly all of which are illustrated with fine steel engravings. Among the productions we find:—"A Dog's Day Ended," "Where the Wateree was," "Love at Sea," The Petroleum Region of America," continuation of "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," "Miss Milligan's Sermon," "Wall Street in War time," "Armadale" "Soft Shineth the Moon," "Recollections of Sherman," "Hearts and Trees." "Our Mutual Friend," A Sermon to servants."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April has a series of articles of more than ordinary interest and value, mixed with a number of romantic and instructive essays, which will gratify those who do not care for history or msthematics. The contributora are Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Austin, E. P. Whipple, T. B. Aldrich, O. W. Holmes, Mrs. Stowe, J. R. Lowell and others.

[We are gled to learn that the publishers of the Atlantic, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, have become the proprietors of the North American Review, one of the best of American publications. Under their judicious management we doubt not the North American will become the leading Review of he kind in this county.]

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 24, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Both branches of the Legislature adjourneg *sine die*, to-day at noon, after being in session only fifty-five wooking days. The Legislature which has just closed its labors may justly be regarded as having been more important, in all respects, than any similar body which preceeded it for many years past. It made precedents which are worthy of being perpetuated in the parliamentary parture of the state, which throughout all the proceedings the majorities in both branches manifested an independent and displayed a noble regard for the interests of the Commonwealth at large, which cannot fail to invest the party with which they are identified with future prestige, as well as gratify and benefit the immediate constituent whom they represent. When the record comes fairly before the people it will be seen that the labors of the session have been herculean. In working days it occupied less time than any past session, of a Legislature. In the work accomplished, it is impossible to estimate its importance, because the magnitude of labor may be regarded as having been confined as much to the stupendous sceme of speculations and grasping for special privileges which were signally defeated, and the laws passed and approved. There were projects put forward during the session which for a time defied all opposition, and the friends of which were sanguine of success. Had these succeeded, the consequences would have been frightful. That they did not succeed, may be attributed to the virtue and independence of those who controlled legislation. It is right, therefore, that the people should know there facts; and it would be to the interest of every constituency having a faith ful representative, to re-elect all men to the position to which they reflected so much honor during the past session.

In this connection permit me to suggest that the people of Bedford county will make a great mistake if they do not return Mr. Armstreng. Always in his seat, watching carefully every thing that is going, on, of a local or general interest, there has been no more attentivive, industrious or intelligent member here this winter. Added to this he possesses fine social qualities, while his pleasant manners, make him very popular with his fellow members, thus enabling him to wield a great influence. Although he is what might be called a working, rather than a talking member, when he desires to explain a point or make a statement, he can do so in a plain, straight-forward manner, which always commends the respectful attention of the House.

The policy of changing members of the Legislature every year is a miserable one, and I hope in this case will not be carried out. Mr. Armstrong makes a most excellent representative, and I hope to see him back.

Yours, truly, J.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

BEFORE PETERSBURG VA.,
March 25th 1865.

MR. EDITOR;—

I write in haste to give you a brief statement of a severe engagement that took place to-day in front of this Division. About four o'clock this morning the Rebels made a bold attempt to break through the Union lines which they actually accomplished, capturing one fort and deploying their skirmishers inside of our lines; the alarm was immediately given, and at daylight the action commenced terrifically. The first Brigade, composed of the 208th, 209th and 200th Regiments lead the charge on the intruders, and drove them back to their own lines, and before nine o'clock our forces reoccupied their lines as before, capturing about twenty-five hundred prisoners. The Rebel loss in killed and wounded is very heavy and that of the Union forces very small. I can only give you the casualties of Company K 208th Regiment.

KILLED.

Eli Chamberlain.

WOUNDED.

1st Sergt. Jas. R. O'Neal—flesh wound—thigh.

Corporal Samuel W. Williams—heel.

Private Phillip Hollar—heel.

Private Daniel Ritchey—flesh wound—thigh.

Captain Weaverling and Lieut. Sparks are all right. Lieut. Bessor was acting on Brigade officer's staff and is also unharmed.

Very Respectfully,

Yours,

JOHN E. SATTERFIELD.

An Act Concerning the Election of Jurors.

AN ACT for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Westmoreland counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and tri-annual thereafter at such election the qualified electors of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Juniatta and Westmoreland counties, of this Commonwealth shall elect in the manner now provided by law, for the election of other county officers; two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners in each, of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election, but the same person, or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of three years. *Provided*, That each of said quailified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas in every year, and thereupon proceed with due diligence to select alternately from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large a sufficient number of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county, during that year, and as soon as the said election shall be completed, the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner directed by law, place the names of the persons, so selected, in the proper jury wheel.

SECTION 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county or any two of the three shall draw from the proper jury wheel panels of jurors for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts of the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed, but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law, to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

SECTION 5. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth as makes it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any of said counties to select and draw jurors, shall be repealed and cease to have any force or effect from and after the second Tuesday of October next, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. *Provided*, That all acts and parts of acts of Assembly now in force in relation to the custody, sealing, unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners on either of them for anything done or omitted by them, or either of them, in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selecting or drawing of jurors shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

SECTION 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury the same compensation per day as is paid by the respective counties named in the bill to the county commissioners.

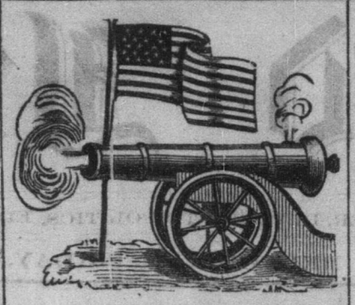
SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each, and every neglect or refusal to attend the same to be used for, and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing, and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

SECTION 7. In case of inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners by sickness, death or other unavoidable causes to discharge the duties of said office, it shall be the duty of the President Judge in such counties wherein said vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons as the case may be, possessing the qualifications aforesaid to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such persons after having complied with the requirements of the 3d section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people.

Thanksgiving.

HARRISBURG, April 4.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation fixing Sunday next as a day of thanksgiving for the success of our arms, and calls upon the people to assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies.



VICTORY!

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG CAPTUPED!!

"BABYLON HAS FALLEN."

Rebellion Bowed Before the Union—The Rod of her Power Broken.

Thirty Years of Plotting Ended in Four Years of Blood.

Rebel Coharts Crushed though Enclosed in Triple Walls.

Rebellion's Last City and Last Army at the Mercy of a Conqueror.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG OURS!

Lee's Army a Flying Mob!

LEE IN FULL RETREAT ON DANVILLE!

OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT!

NEGRO TROOPS OCCUPY RICHMOND!

They are Welcomed with Joy by the Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, April 1,
11 o'clock, A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The following dispatch from the President received to-night. shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy, continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side.

CITY POINT, April 1,
5—30, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

A dispatch just received, shows that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had, at 2 o'clock P. M. pushed the enemy back so as to retake the five forts, and bring his own Headquarters up to B——.

The five forts were barricaded by the enemy and were carried by Diven's division of Cavalry.

This part of the enemy seem now to be trying to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of General Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2,
6 o'clock, A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General, at City Point, announces the triumphant success of our Army after three days of hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassed valor.

CITY POINT, April 2,
5—30, A. M.

A dispatch from General Grant states that Sheridan's Cavalry and Infantry have carried all before them, having captured a wagon train and several batteries of Artillery.

The prisoners captured in all, amount to several thousand.

T. S. BOWERS, Adj't. Gen.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 11 o'clock, A.M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The following telegram from the President dated at 8:30 this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front.

A furious battle was raging with the continued success to the Union arms.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, April 2, 8:30 A. M

E. M. Stanton:

Last night General Grant telegraphed that General Sheridan with his Cavalry and the 5th Corps had captured 3 brigades of Infantry, a train of wagons, several batteries, and several thousand prisoners. This morning General Grant having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows: "Both Wright and Hart got through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages fariously. Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th corps, and Mile' Division of the 2nd corps which was sent to him since one o'clock this A. M., is now sweeping down from the west and all now looks highly favorable. General Ord is engaged but I have not yet heard the result in his front. A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2,
12:30 P. M.

The President subjoins a Telegrgm giving the latest news from the front.

CITY POINT, April 2—11 A. M.

Dispatches come in frequently: All is going on finely. Hart, Wright and Ord, extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run have all broken through the enemy's entrenched lines taking some forts, some guns, and prisoners. Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th corps and part of the 2nd is coming in from the west in the enemy's flank and Wright is already tearing up the South side Railroad.

A. LINCOLN.

The following dispatch is just received from Philadelphia, Monday April 3, 11 o'clock, A. M.

[OFFICIAL FROM GRANT.]

Retersburg and Richmond both captured with all the guns.

CAPTURE OF RICHMOND CONFIRMED.

CAPTURE OF MANY GUNS

THE PRESIDENT AT THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department.

CITY POINT, VA., April 3 11 A. M.

General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning. Captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste.

The city is on fire in one place. We are making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

General Grant started early this morning with the army towards Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

(Signed) J. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.
E. M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Particulars of Saturday's Battle.

HARD FIGHTING ON ALL SIDES.

A Great Victory.

4,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Last Railroad with Richmond Severed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 1.

The greater portion of the army has not been engaged with enemy to-day, the time beine occupied in erecting works on the new line, and repairing the roads connecting the different Corps. The late rains rendered it impossible to move the wagon train as fast as the troops advanced.

One train took forty-eight hours to move five miles, one thousand assisting, but through the entiring industry and perseverance of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, the army has been almost as well supplied as while in their old quarters.

When the news of Sheridan's repulse reached here last evening, a part of the Fifth Corps was at once dispatched to his aid, and it is expected that to-night or in the morning we shall receive good news from that quarter.

It appears that Sheridan was moving on the road leading to a place called the Five Forks, which is about three miles from the Southside railroad, when two brigades of Ricket's division, which had been out in a great hurry, came down on a road which runs from Sutherland station to the one on which we were.

Sheridan's cavalry having partly passed the junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him off. He, however, discovered his danger in time to get out his command with only slight loss, at the same time taking about 100 prisoners. Both the Lees were present, but one of them at a respectful distance. Sheridan on being reinforced this morning by the 5th Corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands, as well as those of our own unavoidably left behind yesterday afternoon.

The attack made on the enemy's line in front of the 24th Corps was by Foster's Division, and about 200 prisoners were brought in, the 48th New York taking most of them. Some 300 or 400 yards of ground were taken from them, and our picket lines so much further advanced. At 4 A. M. this position was assaulted and a few of our men captured, but in a very short time it was retaken with about 50 prisoners and a stand of colors.

Our losses up to the present time will not exceed 2,500, whilst that of the enemy, on some parts of the line at least, was greater than our own, but of course the total amount cannot be given. Major Dickenson, of the 15th New York heavy artillery, is reported wounded and a prisoner.

Three sharpshooters brought in to the Fifth corps headquarters this morning five cavalrymen belonging to Mr. Henry Lee's command. They had been on picket, and were cut off by the force which went to the assistance of Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
April 1—Midnight.

A courier from Sheridan has just arrived with the most cheering news.

The combined forces of cavalry and Warren's infantry advanced against the enemy this afternoon, driving them several miles and capturing about four thousand prisoners and a number of guns.

They retreated to the Five Eorks, where they were flanked by a part of the Fifth Corps, which had moved down the White Oak road.

It was here the large number of prisoners were taken.

The rebels then retreated south along the White Oak road, and were vigorously pursued by Gen. Sheridan, while McKensie's cavalry from the army of the James advanced west on the Ford road towards the South Side road, and when the messenger left was only three miles from it would undoubtedly reach it before morning.

Thus the last great line of railroad the rebels have to supply their capital and Lee's army is about to be severed, and it is firmly believed they will immediately leave their present positions at Petersburg and Richmond. Sharp cannonading is now going on near the centre of the line held by the left of the 6th corps.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

28 Locomotives & 154 Cars in Richmond.

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5—11:15 A. M.

To Gen. Dix. N. Y.

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4th, 8 A. M., gives the latest information received from Richmond:

General Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that of the railroad stock he found, there were 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage and 106 freight cars.

At 3:30 last evening General Grant telegraphs from Sutherland station, ten miles from Petersburg, toward Burkerville, as follows:

General Sheridan picked up twelve hundred prisoners to-day, and from three hundred to five hundred more have been gathered by other troops.

The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of the remnant of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and the place where his troops now are.

The country is full of stragglers, and the line of retreat marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, &c.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Capture of Richmond and Petersburg

PETERSBURG OCCUPIED ON MONDAY MORNING.

The Rebels Leave in Great Haste.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.

Intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here to-day at 10 o'clock by dispatch from Gen. Weitzel, dated 8:15 A. M. Richmond, which announces the glorious event.

The small steamer Dictator arrived from City Point at 4:30 this afternoon, with additional particulars of this great struggle.

Petersburg was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Monday.

The ganboats were all well up the James river, and it was thought a fight had taken place with the rebel iron clads.

Large fires were seen up the James river last night towards Fort Darling and in the vicinity of other rebel works, from which it was inferred that Lee was abandoning his works and retreating from his long established line.

Immense numbers of prisones were captured, estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 and more continually coming in at City Point.

It was estimated that there were 15,000 this morning, when the Dictator left.

This morning a salute was being fired by all the war vessels at City Point.

The steamer Cossack also arrived here to-day with a large number of Union prisoners including General M'Laughlin and men of his brigade, captured by the rebels in the assault on Fort Steadman. Such was the haste of the rebels in hurrying Union prisoners through Richmond on Sunday that in many cases they were not even paroled.—Five hundred out of the number on board the Cossack neverer received parole. These prisoners say that in coming through Richmond yesterday (Sunday), they saw manifest indications of evacuation of the city. The hills were alive with people of all classes and conditions, manifesting intense excitement. All Union prisoners in Libby had been ordered to be exchanged by rebel authorities, and were hurried through the city towards various landings, in the greatest possible haste.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Ten thousand Republican Majority—Gain of One Member of Congress—New England Sends no Democrat to Washington—A Fitting Response to Grant's Victory.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. *Times.*

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3, 1865.

We have re-elected Gov. Buckingham, by about 10,000 majority, and have also elected our entire congressional delegation. So New England will send none but Republican to Congress next winter.

Of twenty-one State Senators, we cleet every man. Glory enough for one day.—Three times three, for Grant and our crowning victory!

N. D. SPERRY, Chairman
of Union State Committee.

Seven-Thirties in Richmond—The Rebel Capital a Base for the Sale of United States Bonds.

WE UNCERSTAND that the box of Seventnirty circulars, cards, etc., send by Mr. Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, to Richmond, Va., and which has been lying at City Point for the last two weeks, was started on its way to Richmond yesterday morning, and in all probability before this reaches the eyes of all our readers, will be safely landed in that place, and delivered to the agent appointed by Mr. Cooke to dispose of the bonds in the late Rebel Capital.—*Phila. Eve Telegraph, Tuesday.*

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHALL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.,
Chambersburg, March 23, 1865.

The following Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published for the information of the people of this district.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 14,'65.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

SIR: The first question propounded in your letter of the 10th inst., is, whether the 23d section of the Act of Morch 3d, 1865, "supercedes" the 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The 4th section of the Act of February 24th 1864, enables any enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish "an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States" and provides that the person so furnishing such substitutes "*shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.*"

Under this enactment, any person enrolled, and liable to draft, may obtain exemption from the draft during the whole period of time for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute exemption which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Government, provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute is accepted as a three years' volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted during the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts may occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government, under this provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft. The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law, is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in anticipation of the draft, the law of March 3d, 1865, provides (in its 23d section) as follows:

"That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, 'in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

It is clear that this enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the provisions to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the Act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of the Act of 3d March, 1865, he may, in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service" a "recruit not subject to draft," which "recruit" will "stand to the credit" of the enrolled person, causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken, on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the Act of 186 that the person furnishing a "recruit," und the 23d section, shall be "exempt from draft during the time for which the recruit m have been accepted and enlisted. But t only benefit which a person so furnishing recruit derives, under the act of 1865, is t securing, in the event of his being drafted, a "credit" on the particular draft in anticipation of which the "recruit" may have be furnished. The "recruit" may be mustere into the service for three years, and yet, as substitute, he can only avail the person w caused him to be mustered in for, and wi respect to the one draft before, and in anticipation of which he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any oth drafts occurring after the mustering in of t "recruit," and during the term of his servic is not at all effected. There is manifestl therefore, no conflict between the respecti sections of the Acts of 1864 and 1865, which you have called my attention. O does not impinge upon, nor even cross t path of, the other. They give different a distinct rights and privileges to the citiz liable to draft. He has the alternative cour to pursue before any draft, either to buy "substitute," and secure him to be muster in, and thus obtain exemption from the dra during the entire term of enlistment of t substitute, if the latter be so long not liable draft, or he may procure for the governme a "recruit" not liable to draft, and obta credit for such recruit in case he should drafted, subjecting himself, however, to t liability of being compelled to repeat the o eration at every succeeding draft that may ordered by the President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the prov sion of the act of 1865, under consideration was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to numbers or associations of individua in any sub-district, before the liability of a of them became fixed by a draft, to obta volunteer recruits for the army. Congress this law, offers such associations a premiu to use their exertions to fill up the armies. I says to the residents of the multitudinou counties, townships, wards, and precincts throughout the coontry, "Organize yourse into recruiting societies; idduce volunteers t enlist into the service before the draft; pa them such amounts of bounty as you may b able to raise by your contributions to the re cruiting funds of your several districts; an when they have been enlisted into the service the volunteers you may have raised will stan to the credit of as many of you as may happe to be drafted, to the extent of the number o recruits, 'in the order designated,' at the tim the recruits are mustered in."

Such is the declaration, and promise of th new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procuration of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations fo the advancement of volunteering, rather tha the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law, and inaugurating this new policy, Congress, however, ha not taken away the right of the enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 23d section of the Act of 3d March, 1865, of obtaining a "recruit" previous to each draft as it may occur; and securing thereby a credit in the event, on any occasion, of his being drafted.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23d section of the Act of March 3, 1865, does not supersede the 4th section of the Act of February 24, 1864.

The second question which you have referred to me, is, whether the "recruits," which are "to be taken as substitutes," are to be considered and borne upon the muster-rolls and records of the office of the Provost Marshal General, as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, or as substitutes which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

I am of opinion that the "recruits" whom persons enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be mustered into the service of the United States," in pursuance of the 23d section of the act of 3d March, 1864, are to be considered and treated as other volunteers who are obtained at the expense of the United States. It will be observed, from the analysis of the law contained in the foregoing remarks, that the idea involved in the law of 1864 is substitution, while the idea of the law of 1865 is crediting. The section of the act of 1865 under consideration does not speak of the "recruits" in question as "substitutes," but declares that they "shall be taken as substitutes" for the persons who cause them to be mustered in. They are not substitutes, but only of the nature of substitutes. Their primary and essential character, under the law, is that of credits for their procurers or principals; and this description is the first description given them in the section in question, for, after saying "which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in," the seciion proceeds, "and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or as many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statute thus developes the fundamental idea which I have supposed, from other indications, was intended to be embodied in the law. The "recruits" who are to "stand to the credit" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mustered in before the occurrence of a draft, I am of opinion, then, are to be considered as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, and not as "substitutes," in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
April 7, 1865. Attorney General.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

CRAMER'S.

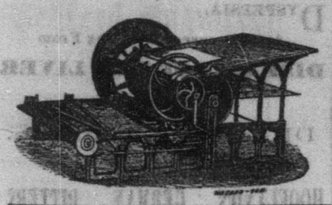
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

FOR CASH.

Stock Must be Reduced.

mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE.—Having left my Books and Sale List in the hands of H. NICODEMUS, Esq., of Bedford, for settlement, all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call on him at his office, and settle. WM. DIBERT,
Late proprietor of the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, March 31, 1865.



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

TO WHOM IT CONCERNS.

We are pressed for money. We respectfully ask all indebted to us, to make payment with as little delay as possible. We need not enter into details of our expenses—every body must know they have been very heavy. We will simply state for the benefit of the friends of the INQUIRER, that unless we very soon receive the amounts due us, we may be seriously embarrassed in our business; but if every one who owes us, will promptly pay, we shall get through the present pressure without embarrassment.

☞We send out the INQUIRER this week to its numerous patrons, enlarged, but by no means as perfect in its matter and make up, as we could desire. The labor of making this change is considerable; and one of our best compositors, D. S. Elliott in his patriotic efforts to supply the demand for extras, issued on Monday, announcing the fall of Richmond, became disabled, thus leaving our effective force rather weak for the large amount of work to be done—we only ask our friends to accept this week's issue, as an evidence of our good intentions, trusting that the future will show marked improvements, in various respects, that will make the INQUIRER more deserving than ever of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it.

The Fall of Richmond.

The news of the capture of Richmond was received by our citizens with manifestations of enthusiasm. It is true the intelligence from the different fields of military operations had been for some time highly encouraging, and loyal hearts were again being cheered with the tidings of victory and the steady progress of our all-conquering armies, but it was not until the news flashed across the wires that Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, that our people gave expression to their feelings in those rapturous outbursts of joy that seldom occur in a life-time.

For years all eyes were turned toward Richmond, that great citadel of treason, for whose reduction the grandest military combinations known in history, were planned, and all of which failed through the strength and vigilance of the enemy and the culpable ignorance and base treachery of our own generals. There was the Peninsula campaign, brilliantly commenced but sadly and disastrously terminated, and who can forget the memorable achievements of our brave and heroic dead that strew every battle-field from the Wilderness to the entrenched works before Petersburg. Yet the final blow came, and no wonder our citizens were induced to join in a general jubilee over the downfall of the defiant capital of the traitors, and the utter extinguishment of the last hope of secession. There were, it cannot be denied, some sombre countenances exhibited on that day, all of course of the hissing tribe, but they mostly disappeared from the presence of the Union-loving multitude, seeking retirement in their covert dens, there to indulge in bitter jeremiades over their forlorn condition. The whole town presented a scene of unusual excitement, and many eager to hear the news rushed to the telegraph offices, while others sought extras at the INQUIRER office. The streets were thronged with the delighted population, who had come out to join in the general rejoicing; processions formed in the streets, in which mingled the glad and the gay; drums beat, cannon (?) boomed, while all the bells of the town rang merrily in sweet harmony with the occasion. The stars and stripes were hoisted from many a patriotic mansion, while with singular appropriateness the old Lincoln and Johnson banner of the late campaign was unfurled to the breeze.

Tuibute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Bedford Bar, held at the office of J. R. Durborrow Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His Providence to take from our midst our late lamented friend and officer of the Court, Hon. Samuel Davis, after a long life of usefulness, therefore be it,

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one who was an ornament to society, an honest, upright, christian gentleman, and a faithful conscientious officer. And that we mourn his loss to the community in which filled such an important position, both as a public officer and private citizen.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar attend the funeral services, in a body, to pay to his memory their last tribute of respect.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved family of the deceased our sincere sympathy and regard, and our earnest hopes that they may be able to bear up under their heavy afflictions.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these proceedings be published in the "INQUIRER" and "*Gazette*" and that a copy of them be sent to the family of ths deceased.

A. KING, President.
JOHN LUTZ, Secretary.

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.
mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, of Consumption, on the evening of March 7th, 1865, Mrs. MARY M., wife of Mr. John Diehl, aged 63 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

At Salisbury Prison, N. C., December 26, 1864, from brutal treatmant while in the hands of the rebels, CHARLES N. MALONE, of Co. F, 8th Reg't P. R. V. C., son of John and Eliza B. Malone, aged 21 years, 5 months and 48 days.

Dearest Charlie thou hast left us,
And thy face we'll see no more;
But in Heaven we hope to meet thee,
With thy brother, gone before.

M. L. B.

New Advertisements.

JUSTICES ELECT.
By the act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once, so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions. O. E SHANNON.
ap7

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
ap17:tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Henry Whetstone, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
ap18:2t E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of Ann Eliza Cox, dec'd will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, when all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
ap17 Auditor.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
ap17:2m*

BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.
The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to reopen the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on
On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.
TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:
FIRST CLASS.
The Common English Branches..... $6 00
SECOND CLASS.
Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c $7 00
THIRD CLASS.
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00
One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.
S. J. BERLIN, Principal.
Bedford, Pa., April 7th.3t

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'s
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.
April 7, 1865.

NEW CARPETING.
A LARGE SUPPLY—
cheaper than you can make. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, April 1st, 1865:

A
Anderson John Mrs
Anthony Maria Mrs
B
Burnsides Thomas
Bloomrall Matilda Miss
Bruce Thomas
Burl A C Miss
Barley Sarah C Miss
Bogers Maggie Miss
Bready & Ican
C
Cruke Gelton
Cypher Jacob F
Crisman Jane Miss
D
Dishong William
E
Eversole Daniel S
Euclard Barber E Miss
Edwards Ellen E
F
Fisher Sarah Miss
Fisher James
Fair Wm W
Fillam Molly Mrs
G
Garnel Peter
Grove Geo W
Goodwin Benjamin J
H
Heltzell Mic Miss
Hall Hiram
Heffner Samuel
Heltzell George
Huston John A
Haderman Lide Miss
Horklerode Hetey
J
Jamison Rachel
Johnson H T
K
Kive Doctor
Keeg Marget
Kring Daniel
L
Love Georg
Linton Harvey
M
Myers Wm H
May Mary Miss
Miner Abraham
Mowry Julian Mrs
N
Neviett P J Mrs
R
Rodger Jas
Raum Wm A
Reed John R
Ruten & Hice
Rhodes Paul
S
Smith Will R
Stineman Sarah
Sweatz Josiah
Saltzer & J M Gravely
Suret J M
Spriggs John
Stiffler Sarah Mrs
Siphers Henry
Simers T H
T
Taney Mary 2
Taylor Henry
V
Vaugn Wm
W
Ward Abigal Mrs
Williams Robert
Wilson Wm A
Winch Valentine
Warner Mary
Way Margart
Williams Henry N
Walker G W
Wilson Elizabeth
Wertz Mary Ellen

apl7 WM. KISER, P. M.

PACKAGES in Adam's Express Office Bedford, April 1, 1865.

David Simeas	Money.
John Rininger	"
Lerenia Kinsey	"
Mary Kegg	"
Isaac Cobler	"
Sarah A Wogan	"
David Darr	"
Charles Bush	"
Barlary Alison	"
August Hildabrand	"
John Rininger	"
J. H. King	"
Rebecca Bowers	"
Ann Crause,	"
Catharine Cobler	"
Rebecca Lingenfelter	"
Ann C. Hartegan	"
Francis A. Warner	"
Rosanna Smith	"
Cacindra Trail	"
Rev. Samuel Lowery	"
Michael Carpenter	"
John Whetstone	"
John S. Hetrick	"
Nothan Wright	"
Sarah Corley	"
Margaret Sill	"
Catharine Bowser	Package.
Julia A Keltzel	"
Rev. H. Summers	"
Solomon Ludig	"
Mary E. Morris	Box.
Henry Wonders	"
S. Smith	"
J. C. Dickens	"
Jno. E. Miller	"
William Crisman, 2	"
Daniel Bullock	"
A. F. Woolford	"
George Speace	"
Mathias Onstett	Clothing.
Daniel Kring	"
Westley Bennett	"
George Feighter	"
Mary Salor	"
Wm J. Love	"
A Lazbley	"
D. H. Hogland	"
Sarah Stombaugh	"
Harmon Walters	"
Hariet Hooze	"
John Defenbaugh	"

apl7 J. B. FARQUHAR, Ag't.

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.
J. B. FARQUHAR
Has been to the City purchasing his
SPRING STOCK,
and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at
A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.
We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.
COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Brown Muslin 50 cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Calico Twenty-Five Cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Delaines Thirty-Five cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

TAVERN LICENSES.
The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern Licenses, to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next:
Va. Besesser, Stonerstown.
Joseph Follar, Juniata tp.
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg.
Isaac C. Miller, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
D. F. Stone, "
Bern. O'Neal, Cheneysville.
Christ. Snell, Bloody Run.
Jonathan Feightner, Pala Alto.
Sam'l Crisman, St. Clairsville.
Hen. Fleck, Woodberry.
Sam'l Sleek, Pleasantville.
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Jos. B. Stoner, do.
Jas. Haney, Cumberland Valley.
Cath. Fricker, Stonerstown.
Patrick Dehew, Coaldale.
A. C. Morrow, Rainsburg.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the County of Bedford, for the year 1865, as Appraised and Classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class.	$ cts.
BEDFORD BOROUGH,			
Mrs. V B Tate	store	14	7 00
M & G Reinund	"	14	7 00
Geo R Oster & Co	"	14	7 00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10 00
T H & N J Lyon	"	14	7 00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do. do.	Fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	"	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H C Reamer	"	14	7 00
A L Deffibaugh,	Confec. & Grocery	14	7 00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alzip & Son	"	14	7 00
J H Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G Minniel,	Eating House,	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger,	Confectionery,	14	7 00
Reed & Schell,	Bankers,	14	10 00
Mrs. E V Mowry,	store,	14	7 00
David Brode	Eating House,	14	7 00
Wm McMullin & Co.	store,	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs,	Ten Pins,		7 50
Do	do Billiards		7 50
Wm Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.			
Eichelberger & Lowry,	store	14	7 00
John Foster,	Eating house,		10 00
Do	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionary		5 00
R B Wigdon			7 00
CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.			
Daniel Anderson,	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP,			
A C James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
HARRISON TOWNSHIP.			
Valentine B. Wirtz	store	14	7 00
George R Bailey	"	14	7 00
JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
NAPIER TOWNSHIP.			
G W Blackburn	store	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
MIDDLE WOOBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A L Beckhœfler	"	14	7 00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7 00
SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
D F Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
BLOODY RUN BOROUGH.			
J M Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs Phebe Akers	store	14	7 00
Charles Blake	"	14	7 00
Do	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J W Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A G & Henry Allen	"		7 00
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iiams	"	14	7 00
SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
William Lysinger	Confectionary		7 00
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B Elliott	"	13	7 60
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
MONROE TOWNSHIP.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7 00
SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	15	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.			
G D Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F D Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A C Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G B Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 8th day of MAY, 1865. A. J. SANSOM,
April 7, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have been filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The Account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman and Wm Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.
The final account of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Snake Spring Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of James H. Lyons, Executor of the last will &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
The account of Thos. Allison, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of Samuel Manspeaker, admini trator of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.
The account of James M'Cleary, Administrator of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.
The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Geo. Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of John and Jos. P. Mortimore, administrotors of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, dec'd.
The administration account of Henry Taylor, Executor of the last will, &c. of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier tp., dec'd.
The Administration account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Brunner, Esq., Executors of the last will, &c. of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp. dec'd.
The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administror of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.
The account of Philip Harkleroad, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd
The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, Administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The final account of David L. Replogle and Jno L. Replogle, Executors of the last will, &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry tp. dec'd.
The account of Charlotte Sleck, Administratrix of the estate of Chas. V. Sleck, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.
The Supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.
The account of Mary Sill administratrix of the estate of Abram Sill, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the Administrators of Alexander Gibson, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 29th day of April, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log Dwelling houses and Log Stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shaler, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Wertz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christain Albright and others.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO,

One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front and extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole, David Barnet; situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for MAY TERM, 1st Monday, 1st day, A. D. 1865:

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benjamin Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel K. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, William Winegardner, Daniel Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, William Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, William Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Henry Shaffer, Geo. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvey Boylan, Frederick Schnably, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jac), John Hughes, William Crisman, William Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Keyser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bossler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, William Lowry, Joseph Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Joseph Foller, Isaac Tharp, William Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Shrader, John Amos, Sr., Washington Miller.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, February 14th, A. D. 1865.
ap7 JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC E. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

Bedford, April 7, 1865. ISAAC E. GROVE.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at MAY TERM, 1865, (1st day.)

Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Mary Moser et al	vs. Josiah Miller.
Same	vs. Same.
Theodore Kinton	vs. Jos. Mortimore.
F. D. Beegle	vs. Wentz & Feather.
Sam'l Clark	vs. Wm. Sleek.

apl7 O. E. SHANNON, Pro't.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 1.
ETNA, Saturday, April 8,
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday April 15.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	85 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	95 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	90 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
mar31:* Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.
JOHN ALSIP, AUCTIONEER.
Will be exposed to public sale, on the 10th day of APRIL next, by the subscriber, at J: ELEMBARGER'S, on the Glade Pike, nineteen miles west of Bedford,
About 100,000 Feet of Seasoned White Pine Boards and Scantling.
This sale of Lumber will amply pay Builders and others wanting good Lumber, as it will be sold peremptorily.
Sale will commence at Twelve o'clock, noon, when conditions will be made known by
THOS. C. GARRET,
Bedford, March 31.-2:*

ALLEGHENY
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG.
The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of thi Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.
mar24:3t

BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 note.	
Two cents	" " "	$100	"
Ten	" " "	$500	"
20	" " "	$1000	"
$1	" " "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscsibed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
feb24:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the
MOST DESIRABLE FARMS
In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing
Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres
of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.
The improvements are a
TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,
New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.
There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.
There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.
If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.
Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.
mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick;,2d, Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.
O. E. S

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell county, Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue:] George W. Webb, and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb of the city of Philadelphia; Susan Webb, of Carmi, Illinois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lancaster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of Martha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb,]: Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [children of Willoughby W. Lane deceased, who was a brother of said intestate]: Isaac N Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, [children of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philodelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane]: that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated October 26, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed to John Tod; and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty five acres and one fourth and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Farm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853, granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof adjoining lands of (Raystown Branch of the Juniata River,) Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance of land; being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794, returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1830, and for which a patent dated the 4th day of October A. D. 1855, was issued by the Commonwealth to John Savage and his wife by deed of Indenture of the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855, granted and conveyed to John Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres and 16 perches and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to award an Inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate; which said Inquest was upon motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., awarded according to the prayer of the petioner.

Notice is therefore given to all parties interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on MONDAY THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1865, when and where they can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALSTADT, Shiriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 24, 1865.:4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Att'y Koons the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased, to wit: Jesse Dennis; Mary, now deceased, who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Callin and William Hay, Callin T. Hay being a minor of whom Peter S. Hay is Guardian; Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset county, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian; Jacob Cook, now deceased, leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boore; Samuel, now living in Somerset county, of whom A. J. Collin is Guardian, ad litum, and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing in —— county, Pennsylvania; John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; George Cook, now residing in Fulton county, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee county, Illinois, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of MAY next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. s.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. *Gold-Bearing Bonds.*

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten pe cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

feb24:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick, 2d, Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff, mar24

BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

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O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEER AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

GRUGGENHEIM'S

GROUND RIO COFFEE.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

THE LOST FOUND.

Every thing is now
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.
BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs. E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and best assortment of

MILLINERRY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of

FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,
LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,
INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES',
MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C., &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. 8, 1864—d.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,
BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

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Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation*.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots,—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on trial*, for only 50 cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.

OSBORN'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 434 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Tacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

NEW GOODS
AT
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS—Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.
LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.
CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.
CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.
FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

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Jan. 27, 1865.

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